

mis book

CENTENNIAL NEWSLETTER



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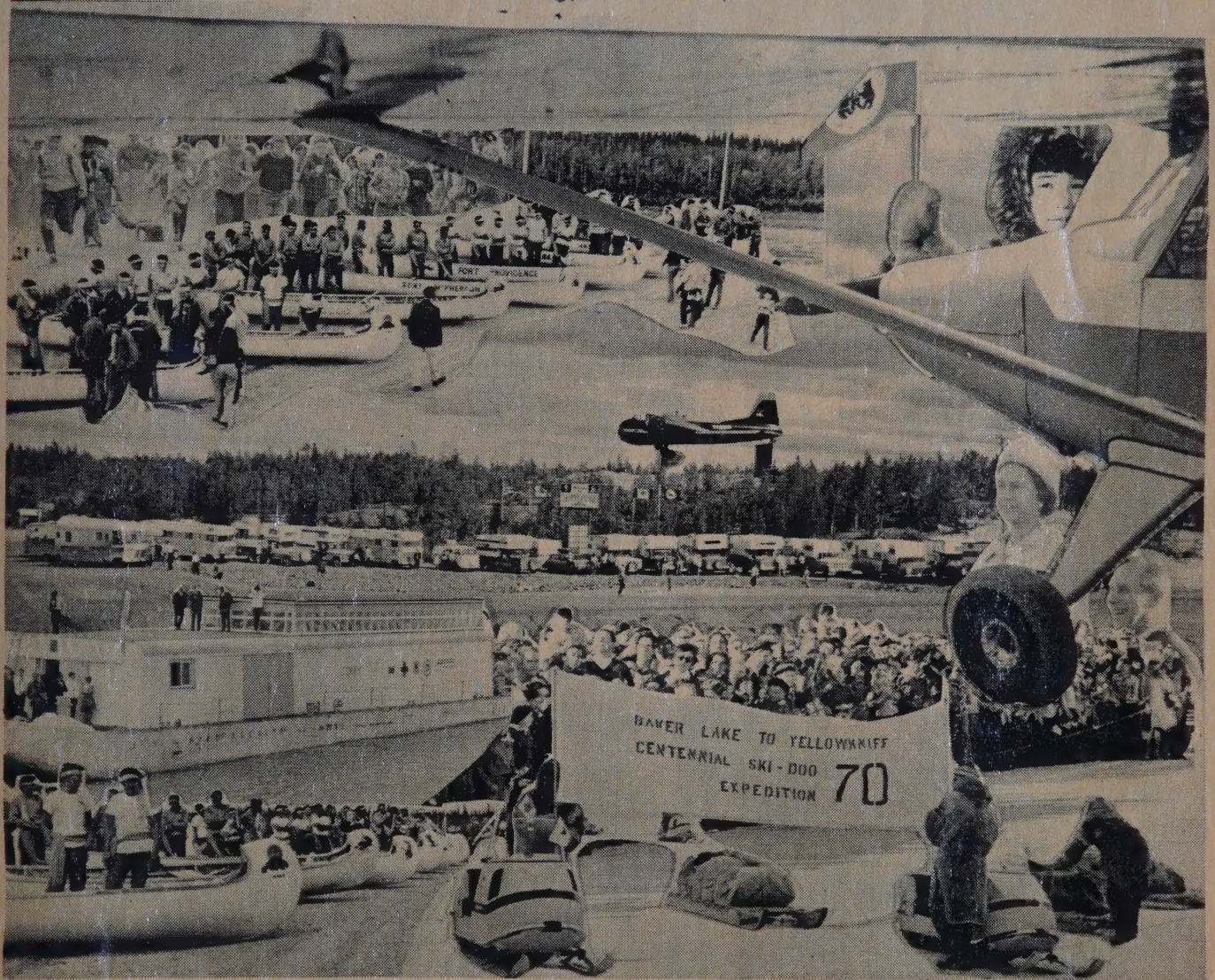


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In the air, down its mighty rivers, over its rugged highways, across its frozen wastes - the Northwest Territories Centennial celebrations continues in a thousand different and original ways its colourful Birthday observances, bringing together in a never-to-be-forgotten bond of unity the hitherto overlooked minority of hardy Canadians who man its rugged outposts, and call it "home".

Centennial Center

POLAR PAM

POLAR
PAM
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REV. RAY PRICE, HOLDING A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK, "THE HOWLING ARCTIC". CONTAINING 284 PAGES OF TEXT, PLUS EIGHT PAGES OF PHOTOS AND INDEX, AND PUBLISHED BY PETER MARTIN ASSOCIATES LTD., OF TORONTO. INSET PHOTO SHOWS REV. PRICE BOARDING AN AIRCRAFT WITH A STACK OF HIS FIRST BOOK "YELLOWKNIFE", SHORTLY AFTER IT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967.

THE HOWLING ARCTIC

On August 8th., at a dinner attended by Publisher Peter Martin and his wife, and the Southern section of the 2-party Barrenland Voyageur expedition re-tracing Franklin's Overland journey to Coppermine, Baptist minister Ray Price's second book was formally "launched" to the public. "The Howling Arctic" a series of accounts of "The remarkable people who made Canada sovereign in the Farthest North", described also as "A Human History of the Eastern Arctic", with a foreword by Prime Minister Trudeau is one of several publications appearing during Centennial Year as part of the N.W.T.'s policy to encourage publication of northern books on northern subjects by residents of the North before the histories, legends and tales are forgotten, especially during Centennial Year. Rev. Price's first book, "Yellowknife", published in 1967, is already in its 2nd. printing.

RAISING THE FLAG AT OBSTRUCTION RAPIDS

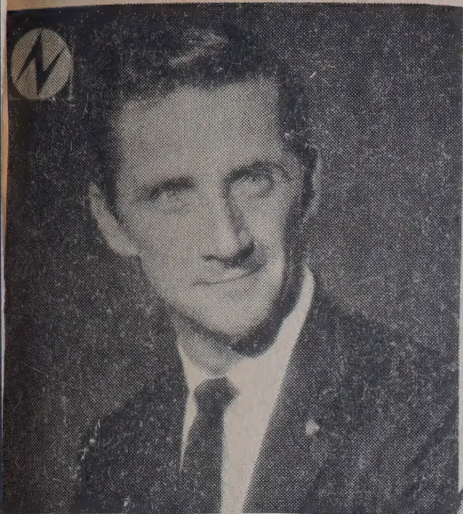


FOR THE RETRACING OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S HISTORIC OVERLAND JOURNEY TO THE MOUTH OF THE COPPERMINE RIVER, THE VOYAGEURS SPLIT INTO TWO GROUPS OF THREE CANOES AND SIX MEN EACH, STARTING AT THE CENTRE - OBSTRUCTION RAPIDS, HALFWAY BETWEEN YELLOWKNIFE AND COPPERMINE. ONE GROUP HEADED NORTH, THE SECOND HEADED SOUTH. THE PHOTO SHOWS ANGUS SCOTT, LEADER OF THE SECOND GROUP, RAISING A CENTENNIAL FLAG JUST PRESENTED BY CENTENNIAL GENERAL MANAGER JIM WHELLY, WHILE JIM (WHITE PANTS), PRESENTS A SIMILAR FLAG TO THE LEADER OF THE FIRST GROUP.

AT A CELEBRATION BANQUET AT THE YELLOWKNIFE INN, AUGUST 8TH., ANGUS SCOTT TOLD HOW USEFUL THE FLAGS WERE IN ADDITION TO THEIR USE AS BANNERS, THEY WERE USED AS SAILS FOR THE CANOES, CROSSING THE LAKES; AS SHEETS AT NIGHT; FOR MAKING SMALL STORAGE TENTS, FANNING FIRES WHILE COOKING - AND A HOST OF OTHER USES, HE SAID.

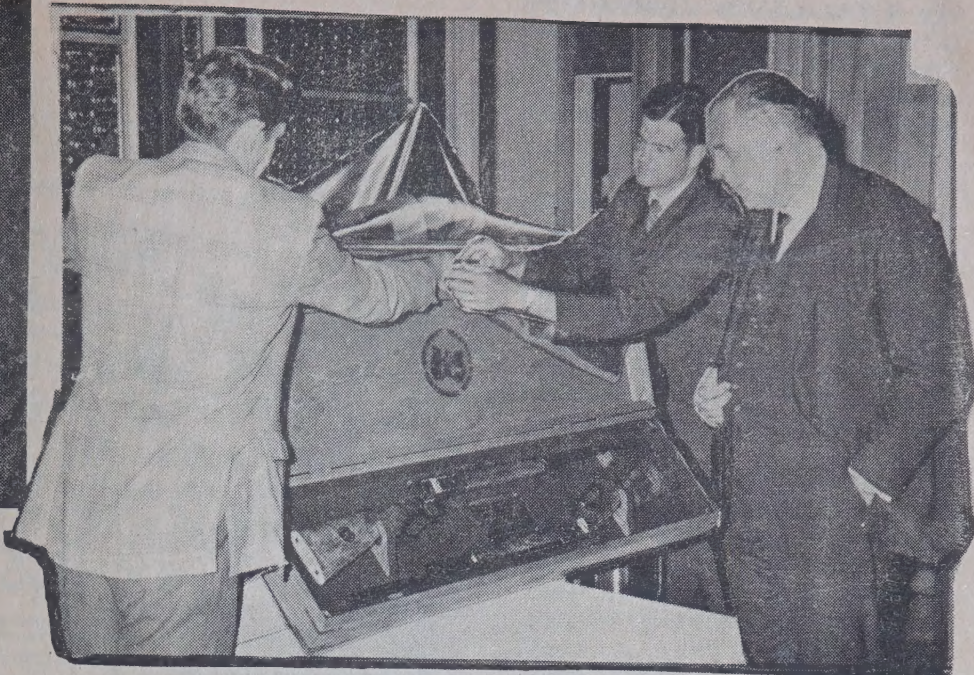
ONLY THE SOUTH GROUP WAS ABLE TO ATTEND THE RECEPTION ON AUGUST 8TH., THE NORTHERN GROUP HELD UP FOR SEVERAL DAYS AT COPPERMINE BECAUSE OF BAD FLYING WEATHER, ENJOYED A SEPARATE DINNER IN THEIR HONOUR WHEN THEY ARRIVED SEVERAL DAYS LATER.

VETERAN CANOEIST, MR. ERIC MORSE, WHOSE EXPERIENCE AND VISION HAD BEEN THE MAIN SPIRIT BEHIND THE HISTORIC RE-TRACING, HAD BEEN FORCED TO CANCEL HIS PARTICIPATION DUE TO ILLNESS. BOTH HE AND HIS WIFE ATTENDED THE BANQUET ON THE 8TH, HOWEVER, AND ENJOYED THE REMINISCENCES OF THE BARRENLAND VOYAGEURS AS THEY RECOUNTED SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EXPEDITION, WHICH BEGAN AT OBSTRUCTION RAPIDS ON JULY 19TH., AND ENDED ON AUGUST 8TH. AT YELLOWKNIFE AND COPPERMINE. COMMISSIONER HODGSON, AT THE BANQUET, HAD HIGH PRAISE FOR THE VOYAGEURS, AND HANDED OUT SPECIAL AWARDS AFTER THE DINNER.



Northern Canada Power Commission Operations Manager Phil Johnson, ABOVE (& BELOW in dark suit, flanked by Centennial Center's own Jim Green, with beard, left & Bob Baetz) displaying elkhide map of canoe race route after it had been autographed by Royal Family, before start of race at Fort Providence.

C.P.C. donated \$13,000 in prize-money and awards to participants in the great Mackenzie River Canoe event. In addition, members of the Commission took an active interest in the race from start to finish, travelling the entire 1,200 mile course, and were on hand at the finish line to present the cheques to the voyageurs.



On July 15th, the official Birthday of the Northwest Territories, a small gathering of Centennial Center staff members gathered at the Yellowknife Inn. There, Jack Feldhaus (Centre, in above photo) assisted by Jim Whelly, the General Manager of Centennial (above, left) presented two patron-grade Winchester Centennial rifles to a very surprised Com-

missioner Stuart Hodgson (above, right). An unique feature of the rifles was the serial number 1870 on one, and 1970 on the other commemorating the first and the last year of the N.W.T. Centennial. Mr. Hedger is the Public Relations Officer for Winchester (Canada) Ltd., and flew to Yellowknife with President, Mr. Jack Feldhaus, especially for the ceremony.



TERRITORIAL RESIDENT FIRST TO RECEIVE PATRON RIFLE

Mr. John Robertson, a successful businessman, and founder of Robertson Geophysical Rental Services of Hay River, N.W.T., was the first donor of \$1,000 to the N.W.T. Centennial Association patrons' program. Mr. Robertson was presented with the Winchester Commemorative Rifle, Serial Number 5.

Speaking to a capacity crowd in the Yellowknife Inn following an arctic char dinner, Mr. Whelly said he was pleased the first individual patron proved to be a Territorial resident. Corporate donors, earlier had contributed amounts up to thirteen thousand dollars.

The presentation was made at a banquet Saturday, August 8, by Jim Whelly, General Manager of Centennial and an officer of the non-profit Association set up to solicit funds from non-government sources to finance Centennial programs within the N.W.T. which the limited Centennial budget cannot attempt.

Mr. Robertson, 35, moved to the N.W.T. in 1966 & formed Robertson Geophysical Rental Services Ltd., a transportation and equipment firm supplying services to the oil and mining industries. He is president of the Hay River Chamber of Commerce, a Justice of the Peace, and a director of the Arctic Winter Games.

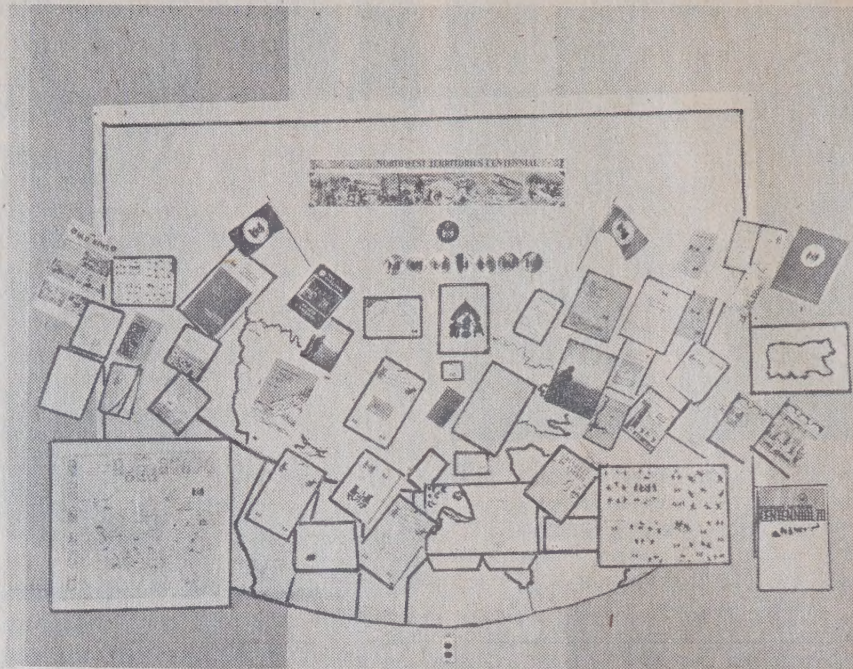
Photo, at right, shows only a few of the publications connected with Centennial 70. Most of them were produced, inspired, or originated by the staff of Centennial Center.

Included among the many pieces of literature and printing were programs, tickets, place cards, name tags, calendar of events, newsletters, posters, maps, charts, catalogues, advertisements, proclamations, award certificates, information kits, folders, stickers, flags, medallion design, brochures, timetables, background information in precis form, historical research and extracts from out-of-print publications for general information; copies of historic documents and contest forms and entry blanks

One booklet, for instance: dealing with "Project Surname, required not only printing in thousands of copies, but also in Eskimo syllabic and Roman character, as well as English editions. Most issues of the Centennial Newsletter were also published in Eskimo. Something of the problems and how they were solved - or at least dealt with, can be gathered by reading the following account of the Public Relations "behind the scenes" story as told by Aileen Ellis, one of the few (15) full-time workers at Centennial Center in Yellowknife.

THE STORY OF CENTENNIAL

The full story of the Northwest Territories' Centennial and how it was celebrated will appear in book form early in 1971.



"Inside Centennial" A Glimpse behind the Scenes

CENTENNIAL CENTER AND THE N.W.T. CENTENNIAL

"...in order that the Centennial may be observed throughout the Territories in a manner in keeping with its Territorial and historic significance and that this Centennial be recognized, commemorated, and celebrated during the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy by means of religious observances, historic occasions, artistic displays, cultural and educational activities, athletic and sporting events, and all other pursuits, undertaken by the citizens of the Territories to foster unity...and also that the memory of the said Centennial be preserved through permanent projects in communities. We extend a warm welcome to all those who visit the north and invite them to join with the citizens of the Northwest Territories in the appropriate celebration of this historic event."

With this proclamation by the Council of the Government of the Northwest Territories, late in 1968, Centennial Center was established to look after the requirements of the North's very first Centennial. Shortly afterwards, at the January 1969 session of the N.W.T. Council, Commissioner Stuart Hodgson told how he saw Centennial's role:

"The plans for our Northern Centennial are exciting and forward-looking. They match in scope and imagination that event in 1870 which they commemorate... (when)... by one mighty stroke of the pen, Canada grew from a small country huddled along the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic seaboard, to a potentially mighty nation stretching north to the Arctic Ocean and west to the Pacific.

"...The real yardstick to use in determining a successful Centennial is how many of our people become involved..."

Continued

Continued

And, during the latter part of the following month, February 1970, the Director General of Centennial, Mr. E. A. Ballantyne, was able more concretely to sum up the plan by saying, in declaring Centennial 70 officially open:

"I take great pleasure in commending to you your task. It is a big one. It is an important one.

"... the thing you must think of is unity, the holding of hands, the working together to build our own future. I think this is the most significant element of Centennial."

The high ideals of Council and the directives of the Territorial Government ever since have been the responsibility of a tiny group at Centennial Center that never exceeded 15 full-time workers (and has since shrunk to five) under the leadership of Jim Whelley, Centennial's General Manager. Some of the results were as follows:

Centennial committees established in nearly 70 communities to carry out their own celebrations & projects; a Centennial Planning Conference held in Yellowknife, Feb. 1969 to establish guidelines and involve communities in every sector of the N. W. T. Budgetary problems and limits established; a Centennial Grants Program set up to create community incentive and initiate projects they could not otherwise afford.

A Centennial Newsletter, with native language translations, wherever possible; co-ordinated information and news releases radio stations, T.V., and newspapers in the North and South. To keep even the most isolated communities informed, such innovations as a Centennial amateur volunteer Short-wave station, VE8NWT was set up in the basement of Centennial Center, at Yellowknife.

Continued

OPERATION CENTENNIAL

Centennial kits including materials on the First Arctic Winter Games, the official Centennial Song and detailed data were handed out and also were mailed as enquiries poured in.

Correspondence from the world over was received & suitably answered.

Territorial-wide Centennial Snowmobile Championship races were planned and car



Aileen Ellis, Centennial's Public Relations Director.

-ried out without major mishap.

Travel & Exchange programs group tours, northern games, publications, conferences on everything from communications to World Regional Ophthalmology were assisted -- and all involved a certain amount of cash, correspondence, and concern on the part of Centennial Center.

Dogsled mail runs in the East and West required extensive planning with post offices and oldtimers, as did the Dawson Patrol, the Franklin re-tracing expedition, and many historical projects of this nature. All served to stir peoples minds by the thrilling history (much of it hitherto little-known) that is the N.W.T.'s heritage.

Continued

An interim calendar of events, replaced later by a complete calendar were also produced, translated & sent far and wide as well as distributed at tourist points, conventions, and incoming traffic.

Practically all Centennial Staff was called upon to serve in one way or another, during the Royal Tour. Although Arctic Winter Games was a separate Corporation, it was impossible for an event of such magnitude, and housed in the very same building, to take place, with thousands of visitors, without involving the personnel and resources of Centennial Center.

The Arctic Fly-In Boy Scout Jamboree, Ecumenical Services, Project Surname, Winchester Commemorative Rifle program, the Governor General's Tour, the Centennial Choir, Centennial Books, souvenirs, fashion shows, Indian Princess Pageant - all these and more involved Centennial Center in one way or another.

Tens of thousands of Centennial flags, hundreds of thousands of Centennial stickers, thousands of medals, maps, book matches, calendars and other special Centennial mementoes were distributed; most of them being given away; those that were sold earning funds that were ploughed back in towards projects not otherwise possible.

The full story of Centennial 70 may never be told. However, one thing appears fairly certain. As the result of Centennial Celebrations throughout 1970, in the Northwest Territories much has been accomplished to bring about a greater awareness by a greater number of Territorial residents, of the vastness and resources - not only of the land in which they live, but also within the hearts and minds and lives of those who inhabit its boundless reaches.

An Apple for the Computer?

LEARNING BY COMPUTER EXPERIMENT AT INUVIK

During the Summer of 1970 the University of Western Ontario will be connecting its PDP 10/50 Computer to the Inuvik Research Laboratory for the purpose of an experiment in modern educational methods. Computer programs & educational materials at the university will be provided instantaneously to a small group of Inuvik students through a teletype hookup. This experimental program will demonstrate how sophisticated educational technology can be economically provided to remote frontier communities.

A "Computer Assisted Instruction" (CAI) program has been developed at the University of Western Ontario's Althouse College of Education and Computer Science Department. A computer scientist, Miss Valerie Maguire, recently travelled to Inuvik this Summer to organize the CAI activities for a group of about 20 students in the Grade 6 to 9 range. Courses are given in the evening, only and will range from simple problems to sophisticated computer sequences. For the students it will be a Summer enrichment opportunity running for seven weeks in July and August.

The Inuvik CAI summer program will operate at the Inuvik Research Laboratory in association with the Mackenzie Institute. Miss Maguire will be in

Inuvik well ahead of the program to meet with interested students and set up local aspects of the research program. It is planned that special programs will be developed for the Inuvik students to take advantage of their special Northern background. Computer education is a new medium which is capable of adapting various cultural situations.

Computer education even has the capability of providing a transcultural language.

Computer Assisted Instruction allows students to master educational problems at each student's own rate of learning.

Students can not "fail" in the conventional sense of the word, as the computer adjusts to the level of difficulty at which the student can best learn.

There are said to be many other ways in which Computer Assisted Instruction can be adapted to teaching in the North once the initial groundwork of experimentation has been carried out. Ultimately such a system when fully connected is capable of bringing to any center in the North, the full knowledge and resources of most major universities in North America and, ultimately, universities anywhere in the world could be at the beck and call of students living in northern areas now classed as "remote" and "isolated"

The Queen Knew

When the Queen was informed that the bleached caribou skins which went into the making of the Queen's and the Princess's parkas were made by the women of Snowdrift, it is reported reliably, that she knew right away where the tiny (population approx. 190) village was located and so surprised some of the Canadians accompanying the Queen at the time, who had never heard of it, before.

VANCOUVER FIRM DONATES CASH PRIZES FOR N.W.T. ANGLERS

Finning Tractor & Equipment Co. Ltd. of Vancouver have put up a \$500 cash prize package for the best Lake Trout caught in the Northwest Territories Centennial Fishing Contest.

First prize will be \$300, second \$150 and third \$50.

Minimum weight for contest entries in the Lake Trout category is 20 pounds. The contest is open May 15 to October 15, and includes the same prize structure for Great Northern Pike, minimum entry weight 20 pounds, Arctic Char, minimum 10 pounds, and Arctic Grayling minimum 2.5 pounds

Entry forms are available from Centennial committees or Centennial Center, Yellowknife.

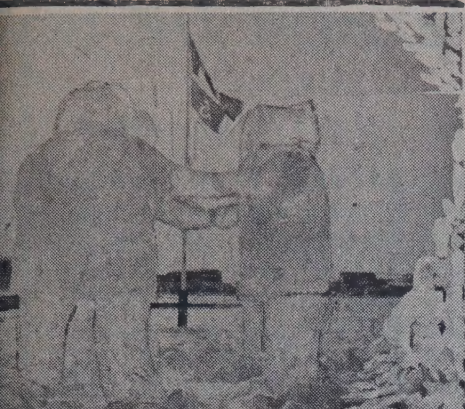
DERBY DATA

THEY'RE CATCHING SOME BIG ONES DURING CENTENNIAL!

Largest entry to date in the Lake Trout category was landed by Arthur C. Meincke, 61, of Minneapolis Minn. The 34-pound 4 ounce beauty was weighed in at Trophy Lodge, Fort Reliance, after being hooked off Manfelly Point on Great Slave Lake while trolling with a Carcia rod Mitchell 300 reel and 15 pound test monofilament line.

Next largest to date is James Kavana's 30-pound, 8 1/2 ounce fighter. Kavana, a 52-year-old Eskimo resident of Cambridge Bay, made the catch on Grenier Lake, on the southeastern tip of Victoria Island. He remarks on his entry form: "Unable to lift same with line - no net, so harpooned."

He was using a Hudson's Bay Co. rod, Pflueger reel and 20-pound test superflyte casting line.



CENTENNIAL SYMBOL CARVING
ICE; UNITY AT 40 BELOW!

Service of



Worship

Approximately 250 persons gathered at Petitot Park, on Centennial Sunday, July nineteenth, to take part in a special Ecumenical observance, at Yellowknife.

The service was planned by the Ministerial Association of Yellowknife, consisting of Anglican, Baptist, Pentecostal, Roman Catholic and United Churches.

Participating clergy included Bishop H.G. Cook, Rev. Ray Price, Rev. Roy Schneider, and Rev. Fr. L'Helguach.

The choir was under the direction of Gary Lagner. Organist was Mrs. E. Braden. The electric organ was supplied through the courtesy of the Yamaha Organ Company of Yellowknife.

Governor General's Visit

Eight centres in the N.W.T. received visits from the Governor General of Canada the Hon. Roland Michener & his wife, between August 17th. & 24th. The vice-regal tour extended across the entire. His Excellency arrived at Inuvik August 16th. where a visit was made to the hospital, the Sir Alexander Mackenzie School, and the Eskimo Craft Shop. Mr. Michener also viewed drum dancing & Northern Games, and later presented the Scout Silver Acorn Medal to Mr. T. Yates

Sachs Harbour, next on the list, was visited by the Queen's representative and a plaque was unveiled honouring the little ship, the "Mary Sachs" of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913, for which the community is named.

Next the Governor General's party continued on to Tuktoyaktuk, visited the Fur Garment Shop, Traditional Eskimo House, and the Pinggo Curling Rink.

Overnighting at Inuvik, their Excellencies inspected the experimental oil pipeline, then travelled on to Holman Island, Aug. 19th. to see the Eskimo Craft and Print Shop.

Next, on to Coppermine where an overnight stop was made, and the following morning Mrs. Michener toured Coppermine while her husband went out to view the historic Bloody Falls, nearby.

Next day, Mr. Michener got in some good fishing while making a brief visit to Bathurst Inlet. On Saturday Aug. 22nd., the vice-regal party arrived at the Yellowknife float base, lunched at Fraser Tower, then took off for Hay River, attended a ball game, presented 6 swimming awards and returned to the Territorial capital the same night.

Sunday, August 23rd., the party worshipped at the Anglican Church in Yellowknife. At 3:30, Mr. Michener presented Silver Acorn medals to Sister Herbert, of Ft. Simpson and Bill Johnson of Yellowknife. Then a tour of the city took place, ending with an inspection of Giant Mine at 5 p.m.

After a night's rest in the capital, the Micheners departed at 10 a.m., Monday, for Regina and a return home.

Naval Visit Proves Popular

DND SHIPS' VISIT GOOD FOR EVERYONE

The Hudson Bay visit by 3 Canadian naval vessels is being acclaimed as beneficial in a number of ways by those connected with the Centennial exercise & outside observers as well.

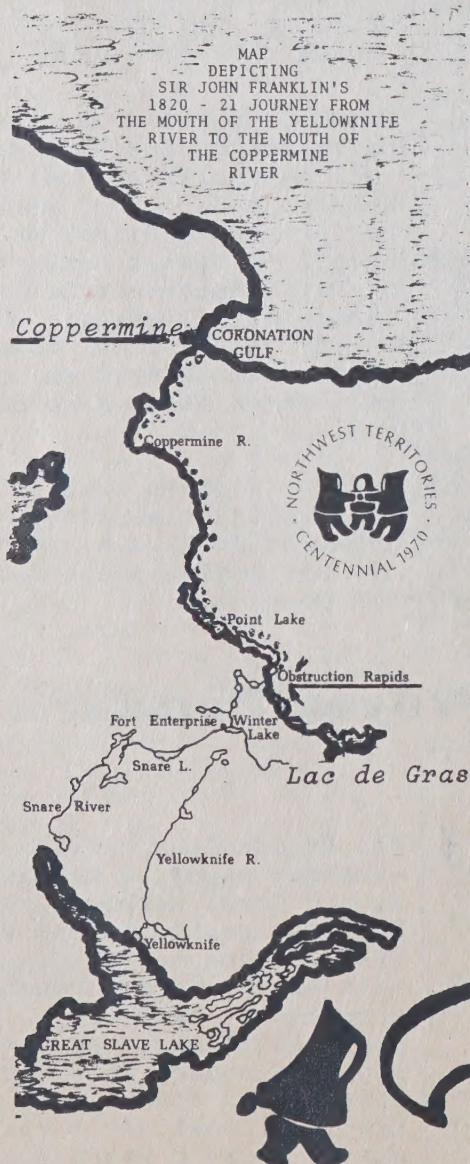
The flotilla is led by the Procteur, the largest ship in the Canadian Navy, along with two destroyers Skeena & Annapolis.

The Procteur carried emergency supplies to Rankin and Coral Harbour; gave Northern residents their first chance to see Canadian naval ships; brought a spirit of festivity to small settlements by having open house, children's parties and goodwill celebrations. Last Naval visit was at least 8 years ago.

CANADIANS, AMERICANS UNITE TO EXPLORE THE NORTH

SAGA OF SIX COMPETENT CENTENNIAL CANOEISTS

ON AUGUST 14, THE FOLLOWING PRESS WIRE ARRIVED AT CENTENNIAL CENTER FROM A GROUP OF SIX VACATIONISTS WHO HAD STOPPED IN BRIEFLY AT THE CENTER IN YELLOWKNIFE, AND HAD PROMISED TO LET US HEAR HOW THEY MADE OUT IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO PADDLE DOWN. THE COPPERMINE RIVER, FROM LAC DE GRAS IN THREE CANOES. THE TELEGRAM SEEMED SO WELL WORKED, THAT WE HAVE DECIDED TO REPRINT IT EXACTLY AS IT WAS WRITTEN. THE ONE ALARMING NOTE, HOWEVER, WHICH IS WELL WORTH CONSIDERING IS THE REFERENCE IT CONTAINS TO POLLUTION IN THE BARRENS.



Continued

THE 11 TH JULY FLIGHT FROM YELLOWKNIFE TO LAC DE GRAS IN TWO WARD AIR OTTERS WAS REALLY THE START OF OUR HOLIDAY. AFTER HOURS IN JET AIRCRAFT IT WAS SO LESSURELY AND INTERESTING. WE SIX, FIVE MEN AND ONE WOMAN, FROM MONTREAL, NEW YORK, TORONTO AND LONDON HAD BEGUN PLANNING OUR COPPERMINE RIVER CANOE TRIP MONTHS BEFORE AND WERE THRILLED TO BE ON THE WAY.

THE LOCAL BLACKFLIES GAVE US A TUMULTUOUS WELCOME ON LANDING, BUT AFTER THAT FIRST EVENING INSECTS WERE LESS OF A PROBLEM, ALTHOUGH HEADNETS AND REPELLENT GOT SOME USE.

OUR CANOES WERE A 17 FT CHESTNUT PROSPECTOR, A 17 FT TREMBLAY AND AN 18 FT GRUMMAN, ALL WIDELY USED TYPES IN THE BARRENS. BESIDES THE PERSONAL PACKS OF BOTH PADDLERS, EACH CANOE CARRIED A PACK, NICKNAMED HERNIA, OF ONE WEEK'S FOOD WEIGHING 110 POUNDS.

THE BARRENS ARE TREELESS, BUT NOT ALWAYS LACKING IN WOOD, AS WE FOUND TO OUR DELIGHT. BESIDES THE SCRUB WILLOWS AND ALDERS, DRIFTWOOD ON SHORELINES & TIMBER AT DERELICT CAMPS KEPT US IN WOOD ALL THE WAY. NEVER DID WE GO WITHOUT BANNOCK.

THE FIRST 7 DAYS--(160 MILES). WERE MOSTLY ON LAKE WHICH AFFORDED SOME EXCELLENT SAILING USING GROUND-SHEETS HELD ALOFT BY TWO PADDLES. FISHING PROVIDED A REGULAR AND WELCOME ADDITION TO OUR DEHYDRATED FOOD DIET. IT IS SAID ONE CAN'T GET FAT ON FISH, BUT SOME NIGHTS WE TRIED OUR BEST. ONE OF THE MAIN WORRIES OF BARRENS CANOEISTS IS STRONG WINDS ON THE BIG LAKES, AND FOR THAT REASON

Continued

WE WERE GLAD TO REACH THE RIVER PROPER AT THE END OF ROCKNEST LAKE. MAGNIFICENT POINT LAKE, 73 MILES LONG WAS ROUGH THE FIRST DAY. BUT ALL OTHER DAYS ON THE LAKES WERE NEAR CALM, - ON WITH A GOOD TAIL WIND FOR SAILING.

AT POINTS ALONG THE ROUTE THERE ARE ABANDONED TRAPPERS & PROSPECTORS CABINS TO VISIT TO SEE THE WAY THEY MADE THEMSELVES COMFORTABLE IN THOSE RUGGED WINTERS. THE TWO UPSTREAM FROM BIG BEND ARE MARVELS OF LOG CONSTRUCTION. GAVE US AN INTERESTING TIME TRYING TO DECIPHER SOME OF THE CARVED MESSAGES.

MUCH OF THE LAST NINE DAYS (250 MILES) WAS FAST WATER, CONSEQUENTLY THRILLING AND OFTEN VERY SCENIC, WITH RUGGED CLIFFS UP TO 200 FT ABOVE THE RAPIDS. THIS SECTION CONTAINED THE MOST BIRD AND ANIMAL LIFE- EVERYTHING FROM GRACEFUL SWANS, BUSY CLIFF SWALLOWS, STATELY MOOSE, FINE BLOND WOLVES, SUSPICIOUS CARIBOU, WHEELING AND WAILING BIRDS OF PREY- TO A PAIR OF ARCTIC GRAYLING, SWIMMING NOSE-TO-TAIL IN A TIGHT CIRCLE, PROTECTING THEIR NEST. THE VARIETY OF VIVID COLOURS OF THE FLOWERS IN SUCH A HARSH ENVIRONMENT ARE MARVELLOUS. NO ONE CAN FORGET THE PIERCING GAZE OF A HAWK OWL CHUCK COWERING IN THE SHELTER OF A HUMMOCK BY THE DRY MAL LAKES, ITS BLACK PUPILS SURROUNDED BY BRIGHT YELLOW. THIS SIGHT WAS ONE OF THE THINGS THAT MADE OUR TWO-DAY WALK OVER THE BARRENS AWAY FROM THE CANOES REALLY WORTHWHILE. THAT PLUS SPOTTING OUR FIRST CARIBOU SILHOUETTED ON A RIDGE BY SHAFTS OF LIGHT PIERCING STORM CLOUDS.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS EARLIER TRAVELLERS CAN APPRECIATE WHEN RAPIDS LIKE OBSTRUCTION, MUSKOK, &

Continued Next Page

SUCCESSFUL CENTENNIAL SUMMER SAGA OF SIX SKILLED CANOEISTS

Continued

Continued

-KY DEFILE AND ESCAPE HAVE TO BE CONTENTED WITH. THE LATTER TWO WE ALL RAN, WHILE ONLY ONE UNLADEN CANOE RAN OBSTRUCTION RAPIDS WHICH GAVE FRANKLIN'S PARTY SO MUCH TROUBLE.

THE BARRENS ARE BECOMING POLLUTED. COULD NOT FISHERMEN, PROSPECTORS, ETC. BE REQUIRED TO TAKE OUT WHAT THEY BRING IN? TOO OFTEN WE SPOTTED EMPTY GASOLINE

DRUMS BESIDES ABANDONED MOTOR BOATS AND OTHER GARBAGE. LET THE BARRENS BE KEPT FREE FROM WHAT IS BEING DONE TO THE REST OF THE CONTINENT.

ANTICLIMAX DID NOT COME WHEN WE ARRIVED IN COPPERMINE ON THE ARCTIC OCEAN, 100 MILES NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE--THE OPEN FRIENDLINESS THERE IS IN MARKED CONTRAST TO WHAT THOSE ACCUST-

OMED TO CITY LIFE ARE USED TO. ANTICLIMAX CAME AS WE FLEW BACK UPSTREAM, SPOTTING OUR CAMPSITES, AND RAPIDS AND LAKES ON A RIVER WHICH GAVE US A PERFECT HOLIDAY. ---J.C. HORNE

PARTY: J.A. CUSHMAN, NEW YORK
D.B. WATTS, NEW YORK
R.W.W. FRASER, TORONTO
V. FRASER, TORONTO
R.M. IRWIN, MONTREAL
J.C. HORNE, LONDON



Centennial Center's finance officer, second from right wearing TravelArctic baseball cap, smiles happily from deck of Winchester Rifle and Husky Oil float during Edmonton's Klondike Days. Float was also a prize-winning crowd pleaser in the Calgary Stampede.



BUSY WEAVERS
HARD AT WORK



EXPLAINING USE
OF WIND SASH
TO SCOUT AT
ARCTIC JAMBOREE



Jeanee Meeka Peed
Dialla Angnakak Now

Meeka Colasee
Akpaliialuk Aluksuk



Scouter receiving
Wind Sash from....

HANDICRAFT SHOP ON PANGNIRTUNG, BAFFIN ISLAND
WHERE IDEA FOR N.W.T. SCOUT WIND SASHES WAS
BORN, AND FIRST SASHES PRODUCED. (BELOW)

Photos -Don Stewart



N.W.T. Scout Commiss
Tony Paton at Jambor



JEANEE DIALLA
WEAVING HER
SASHES FOR
QUEEN ELIZABETH
& PRINCESS ANNE



COLASEE ALUKSUK
FINISHING ENDS



MEEKA ANGNAKAK
TYING THE FRINGES

W PANGNIRTUNG SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF WINTER IDENTITY FOR N.W.T. BOY SCOUTS

anyone who attended or had representation at the 2nd. Arctic and Northern Jamboree at Camp Nanook Churchill, Manitoba during the week July 8-16 will recall the issuing of the green & yellow and maroon and grey Wind Sashes.

WINTER IDENTITY A PROBLEM

In 1969 the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories authorized the wearing of the Territorial Crest on Scout Uniforms, to help give Scouts of the N.W.T. a common identity and a visual symbol of their belonging to a single area, much like the Provincial emblems worn by Scouts across Canada. A badge was produced and distributed, and was much in evidence during the recent Jamboree. However, we face a special problem in the Northwest Territories during the Winter months. When engaged in Scout activities outdoors very few people realize that we are indeed Scouts, and the problem of winter identity was raised at the Centennial Planning Conference in Yellowknife, late in 1969. A committee was organized to discuss ways and means of overcoming these and other difficulties and several ideas were brought forward, most proving impractical and too costly.

PANGNIRTUNG HAS THE ANSWER

The hunt for a Northern product which would readily identify Northwest Territories Scouts in Winter clothing, was on and a visit to Pangnirtung produced the answer.

ASTASTIC FIND

One of the most hidden and inaccessible communities in the World, the tiny settlement of Pangnirtung, on the East coast of Baffin Island (population approximately 700) is at least 100 air miles beyond Frobisher Bay.

Here a new local industry was being organized by Karen Bulow sponsored by the Government: the hand-weaving of ties, blankets and wind sashes. Samples were excellent.

Since the sash has become identified as a distinctive badge or symbol of a group identity, and also has a practical use in our climate it was thought the sash would be a most fitting mark for Scouts in the N.W.T. during Centennial Year.

Representatives were made to procure a quantity of wind sashes in the Scout and Scout Leaders' colours in a pattern which could be recognized exclusively for the Boy Scouts of the Northwest Territories.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Don Stewart, manager of the Pangnirtung project, together with the people of the Community took on the job with enthusiasm and zeal and the Territorial Government's CENTENNIAL CENTER assisted financially. The design was approved, work on special presentation sashes was started, and, despite late receipt of materials, all sashes were received in time to be presented to the Northwest Territories Scouts present at the Jamboree.

COLOURFUL AND IMPRESSIVE

The sashes, worn as a belt when in uniform, proved to be one of the most popular items at the Jamboree. All Northern Scouts and their leaders wore them prominently, and it was both a colourful and impressive sight to see whole contingents of boys and leaders, wearing them.

SPECIAL AWARD SASHES

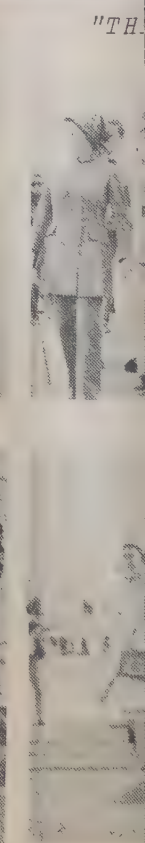
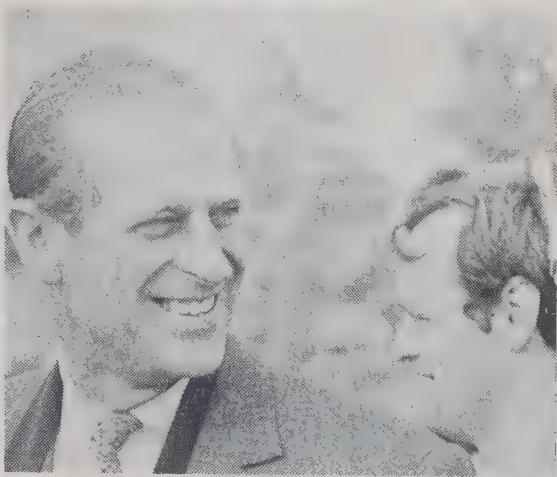
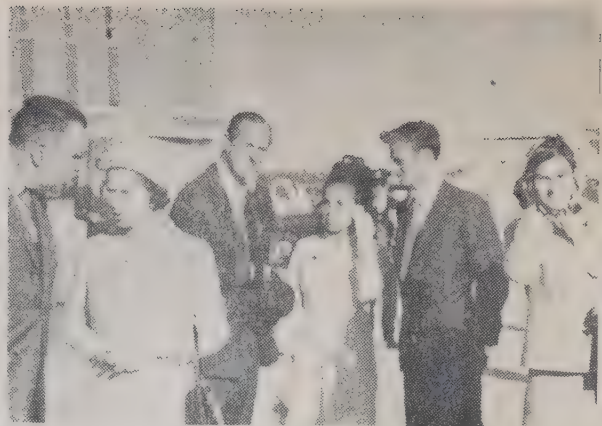
Eight special leader sashes were presented to Scouters who have given special service to the North on July 9th. On July 10th, four sashes in distinctive purple shades were presented by the four Scouts Aide de Camp to the Royal Party to her Majesty the Queen on behalf of the Scouts of the Northwest Territories. These sashes had a distinctive hand-carved ivory buckle produced by Jamassie Mike, a talented ivory carver from Pangnirtung. Those for the Royal Party had the Scout emblem on one end and a bird in flight on the other. The special Scouters sashes had the Scout emblem on each end.

Thus, two colour combinations were produced - one, in traditional Scout colours of green & yellow, and the other in maroon & grey recently introduced for leaders.

FUTURE USE OF THE SASH

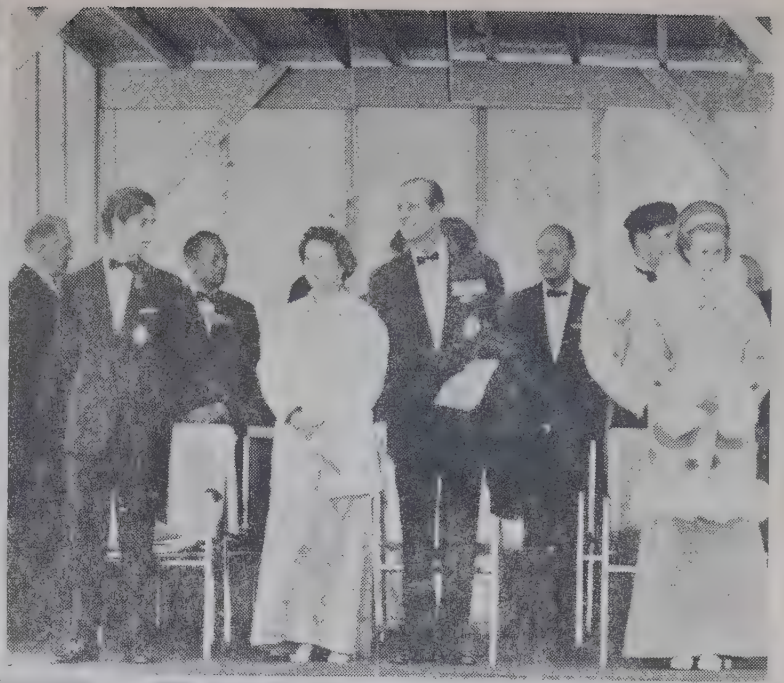
What of their future use? As stated earlier, the pattern of the sashes is registered for use by Northwest Territories Scouts, only. The original idea to provide a distinctive Northern identity while wearing parkas is a good one, and the sash provides the means. Hereafter, the sash becomes part of the uniform of the Scouts of the Northwest Territories, worn as a belt while in dress uniforms, and around the waist on the outside of a parka during outdoor Winter activities. A small number of sashes are still available at the cost price of \$4.00 each from your District Commissioner and when present stocks are exhausted, a new order will be placed by the Commissioner of Scouts for the Northwest Territories.

ROYAL
TOUR
SCENES

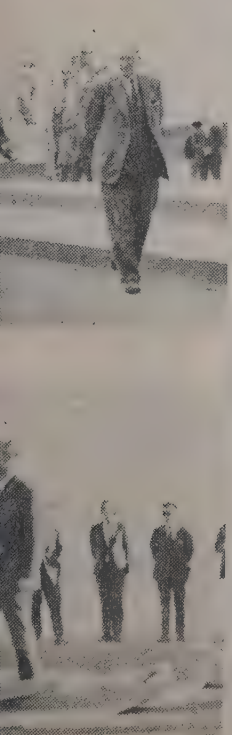




PHOTOS OF THE CENTENNIAL VISIT



"THIS IS YOUR INHERITANCE" ...Queen Elizabeth



This page News of the North

CENTENNIAL YEAR PROVIDES STIMULUS FOR NATIVE DEVELOPMENT

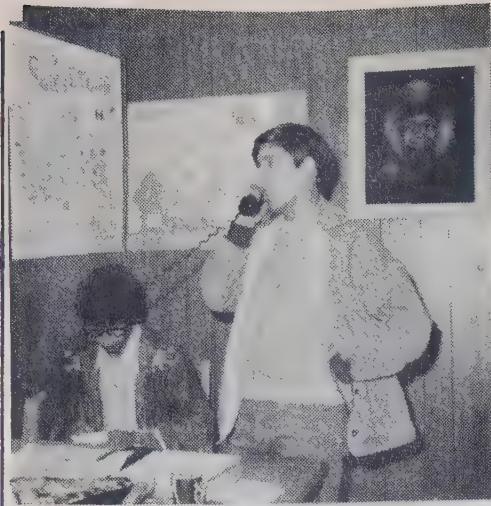
An encouraging trend during Centennial Year has been the marked increase in the interest of native peoples of the North to take a good hard look at the development and progress of their particular group during the past 100 years.

As the result, there has been a vigorous upsurge in the formation, organization or reorganization of Indian, Eskimo & other societies in the Northwest Territories during the first 8 months of Centennial '70, under such names as COPE (Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement) at Inuvik; The N.W.T. Indian Brotherhood with its new Headquarters at Yellowknife as well as the Indian & Eskimo Association- which recently moved its senior executive from Yellowknife to Inuvik...give promise of a new awareness of the past and a new desire to take an active part in sharing in the shaping of the future, in such a manner that the welfare and betterment of the North's Native people will not be overlooked.

Eskimo Cooperatives and related organizations have grown rapidly and become a lot more vocal during Centennial Year. One such Example has been the insistence of some Eskimo Cooperatives on dealing directly with the sale of their carvings and other handicrafts instead of through Government agencies set up for the purpose, such as CAP (Canadian Arctic Producers).

MAKING ITSELF HEARD

The Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T., which now has its own full-time Communications Coordinator, in the person of Barney Masuzumi, has very graciously cooperated with Centennial Center by contributing the following two articles outlining the latest developments changes and thinking of its association in the light of the special emphasis of Centennial's theme of Unity, and has also very kindly provided the accompanying photographs of its Staff for use in this Centennial Newsletter.



Indian Brotherhood President Roy Daniels, Standing; Vice President James Washie, Seated At Office Desk.

N.W.T. INDIAN BROTHERHOOD DEVELOPS UNIQUE FIELDWORKER TRAINING PROGRAM HERE

James Washie

The three-month training program for staff of the Northwest Territories is designed to increase the effectiveness of the staff in working with the Indian Bands and communities in the Northwest Territories, while building a cohesive work group in the Brotherhood itself.

This training program is designed to provide knowledge of both a theoretical and practical nature in community fieldwork selected trainees of the Indian Brotherhood of the NWT. The major orientation of the personal and interpersonal skills necessary for effective independent community work, and at the same time developing a strong cohesive work force to implement the general aims of the Brotherhood

The program itself is a sequential development process, working from the general aims and policies of the Brotherhood, through growth of personal awareness and group identification, theoretical problems in community work and various specific and practical problems which

CONT'D. FROM COLUMN AT LEFT

fieldworkers will face. At this point in the program, the knowledge learned in the class sessions will be put to work in a short period of directed practical work in the field. The course will be directed toward analysis of the fieldworkers performance during the practical experience period and will concentrate on specifics of problem solving and planning.

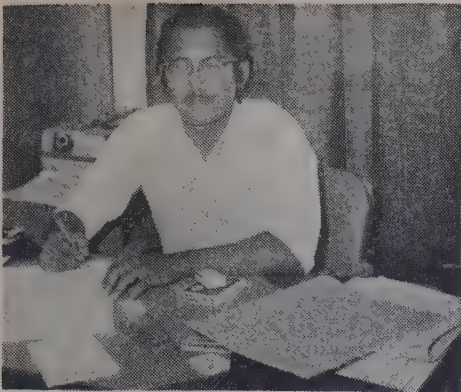
The total program will not stop at the end of the training program itself but is designed to provide regular in service training periods. To this end, an individual will be recruited to work closely with the Training Director and during the training program. The Training Direct-

or will subsequently assume a position as Staff Director of Fieldworkers and will co-ordinate and direct the in-service training.



Seated, Pres. Roy Daniels. Standing L to R:- Barney Masuzumi, James Washie, Francis Blackduck, & Mike Canadien.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Barney Masuzumi, Communications Co-ordinator.....

CONTINUED

Fieldworker trainees will be recruited in a two stage selection procedure. The initial selection will be made during the first stage which consists of a questionnaire giving basic information about the individual applicant. Application forms will be sent to the chiefs in every community to ensure the widest recruitment base possible. All applicants selected on the basis of the questionnaire will enter the second stage of recruitment and the sixteen successful persons will enter the training program. The second stage involves personal in depth interviews with each individual. This recruitment program is designed to provide the widest representation of native people in the program and to ensure as much as possible the successful completion of the 90 day course.

NEED FOR PAYING "OUTSTANDING BILL" SEEN BY BROTHERHOOD

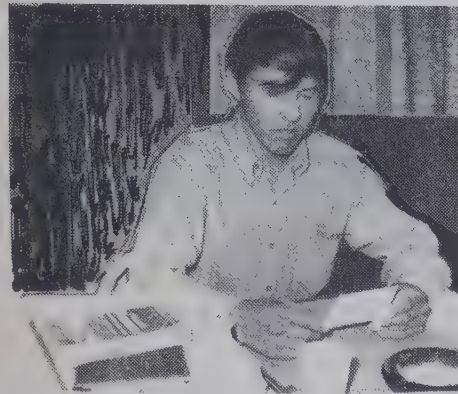
- By -Barney Masuzumi

There are, for the sake of simplicity, three major ethnic groups in the Northwest Territories; the Eskimo, Indian and white. Population-wise, the Eskimo and Indian together, equal that of the white segment. Theoretically, each ethnic group is a distinct culture with particular aspects such as language, politics, religion, tradition, customs, education, set of va-

CONTINUED

lues and frame of references. In each of these three ethnic groups, the various aspects of the cultures need not be the same. Aspects such as language for an example. The ethnic group of Indians has about six dialects within the main group known as Athabaskan. The values of an ethnic group need not necessarily be the same as the other two ethnic groups either. The same predicament applies to frame of references, religious, customs, politics, traditions and education also.

The three ethnic groups are entitled to their own culture as such; with



Francis Blackduck, Official Secretary, dictating reply. The various aspects which characterize them individually. The Eskimo are entitled to their own culture, with its distinct characteristics. The same goes for the other two ethnic groups. This belief that an ethnic group is entitled to its own culture is a basic human belief. This is particularly true in the world today. The race riots in the United States; the Red Power Movement in Canada; the Religious War in Ireland; the Quebec Separatists' Movement and many other conflicts are born out of a concern for the fate of a particular culture, lest it become extinct, ignored or impoverished.

CENTURY OF DISTURBING CHANGE
A hundred years ago, when Rupert's Land became the Northwest Territories, things were drastically dif-

ferent from what they are today. The Eskimo and Indian population of the North at that time; compared with the same ethnic groups of today; show interesting and disturbing changes.

"The Values of the Eskimo and Indian People Have Changed!"

This change in religious and cultural values of the native peoples of the Northwest Territories is an outstanding bill to the many facets of contemporary society today. Payment of this bill can be made either directly or indirectly.

For direct payment, one can do this by getting involved in programs; either radio, television or specific projects; by volunteering aid in fund-raising activities; by loaning and donating any amount of monetary currency; to organizations such as C.O.P.E (Committee of Original Peoples' Entitlement) head office located in Inuvik, N.W.T., Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories; and the Native Communications Society just in the stages of being formed. Any kind of aid, be it money or volunteer-work, would certainly not go unnoticed.



Mike Canadien, treasurer..

CENTENNIAL VOYAGEUR PROGRAM COMPLETED

CENTENNIAL VOYAGEUR

The Young Voyageur Programme, involving students from the Northwest Territories, is now successfully completed for another year. This is a student exchange programme arranged through the Department of the Secretary of State wherein units consisting of ten boys and eleven girls travel in a simultaneous reciprocal travel arrangement. The 1970 programme involved over 3,200 students from all over Canada in domestic exchanges plus fifty students in an international voyageur programme to Great Britain and France. This year the Northwest

Territories participated in three domestic exchanges and the international exchange. Grade eleven students from Yellowknife and Fort Smith travelled to Charlottetown Prince Edward Island, leaving June 28 and returning July 7. This unit was escorted by Mr. and Mrs. Howard of Yellowknife. Students from Inuvik, Hay River, and Churchill, escorted by Mr. and Mrs. W. Kudelik of Hay River, travelled to Toronto on July 3, returning home on July 12. The third unit from Frobisher Bay spent a week in Portage la Prairie escorted by Mr. and Mrs.

T. Wilson of Frobisher Bay (July 5 - 14). Three exchange units were hosted in northern communities during this programme. One unit from Prince Edward Island spent a week in Fort Smith with a side trip to Yellowknife for a day (June 28-July 17). Students from Montreal stayed in Frobisher Bay for ten days (July 5-15) and a unit from Thunder Bay visited Inuvik from July 4 - 12. Two Yellowknife students participated in the international voyageur program. Lasting a month, this program included extensive travel through the hosting countries.

Centennial North of 60

By Marnie Huckvale

Having spent the year preceding Canada's Centennial in Ontario and July 1, 1967 in Ottawa, the predominant memory I have of Centennial is endless committee meetings, fireworks on Parliament Hill and a large "Happy Birthday Canada" party on the government building which people elbowed each other aside to get a glimpse of the Queen cutting the cake.

In fact, there were so many regional, provincial and local committees set up that in some cases, the end project or event was almost anti-climatic. I therefore prepared myself for more of the same in the Northwest Territories, and found instead a minimum of organized "monuments to Centennial" and a maximum of just plain "fun" being had by all.

During 1967, cities and communities erected arenas, auditoria, libraries

and statues, costing millions of dollars. There were buildings erected in the North, too, but the emphasis seemed more on involving the maximum number of people in everything from dogsled races to the retracing of the Franklin expedition down the Mackenzie River. Of course it's easier to get everyone involved when there are only 32,000 persons in the entire area, but when those 32,000 are spread over 1,300,000 square miles, it is another matter altogether.

The visit of the Royal Family is a case in point. In 1967, the Queen made a very official visit to Ottawa - as befit such a solemn and dignitary-filled occasion. In the North the Queen and her family traded formality for fun and had her first real taste of life as her most isolated subjects lived

it. All reports would seem to indicate that they found hot dogs and hamburgers a pleasant change from whatever delicacies are offered at official functions in larger capitals.

Centennial North of '60 has brought about a strong realization that it is the people who have made this land a frontier instead of a forgotten area and that the people of the North, must develop that frontier in the 100 years to come as their rightful reward.

Centennial has helped the scattered inhabitants of the N.W.T. see for the first time, their own land as a single entity, and to feel a deserved pride in what they have made of it during its first 100 years as part of Canada.

Miss Huckvale is editor of the Alberta Business Journal and visited Centennial Center in July.



NORTHERN GAMES FOOTNOTES

When the Blanket Toss winner Alice Ekowana, from Pt. Barrow, Alaska, and High Kick winner, Mickey Gordon from Inuvik, went on stage to receive their awards, both were on crutches from injuries received in their strenuous efforts to win.

The Northern Games Committee, in Inuvik, is already, according to latest report busy laying the groundwork for a 1971 Northern Games exhibition.

Edward Lennie of Inuvik, was in charge of arrangements for the successful 1970 First Northern Games, and NWT Commissioner Stuart Hodgson, Patron.

Patriarch of the Games was Kenneth Peeloolook of Inuvik.

A record time of 22 minutes for skinning, cleaning and stretching the sealskin was set by Bertha Ruben at the Northern Games, where her skill won her a special trophy from Commissioner Hodgson.

FORT GOOD HOPE

SPECIAL CENTENNIAL PROJECT AT FORT GOOD HOPE MISSION

Centennial plans of the Ft. Good Hope Centennial Committee include an unveiling of a plaque by Bishop Piche on the Centennial Bell Tower, commemorating the blessing and the formal opening of the Church of Our Lady of Good Hope, which occurred on August 15, 1870. The event was scheduled to take place at 2 p.m. August 15th., this year. A cold plate lunch was served after the blessing of the Bell at the Mission, and special invited guests included Mr. & Mrs. Turner, Mr. & Mrs. Bud Orange, Mr. & Mrs. Kilgour, and Mr. & Mrs. Lyle Trimble.

UNITY WEEK



One of the last major Centennial events, Unity Week, will be held at Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., from August 22nd. to August 29.

Centennial Center will host approximately forty people representing local Centennial Committees and Advisory Councils from all regions of the N.W.T. to participate in a week of discussion and recreation, planned and co-ordinated by one or two residents of each region in the Territories.

It is hoped that an equal representation of Indian & Eskimo people will be in attendance. Accommodation and return travel will be paid by Centennial Center.

Participants will stay at Turquetil Hall in Chesterfield and have full access to dining and recreational facilities there.

It is hoped that Unity Week will present an opportunity for an exchange of cultural backgrounds, common experiences and possibly a "summing up" of Centennial Year and how it may have contributed to future development of the Northwest Territories.

It is doubtful whether at any time in the past history of Canada an imaginative event of this magnitude, & similar aims and ideals has ever before been attempted.



.... FISH STORY.....

WORLD RECORD LAKE TROUT CAUGHT AT GT. BEAR LAKE

Very recently, over CBC it was announced that an United States' guest on Gt Bear Lake, at Branson's Lodge, using rod and reel, & attested to by "14 witnesses" hooked and landed a 65½ lb. Laker (Lake Trout). This would make it a world record some 3 lb. heavier, at least, than the previous record for lake trout. If so, the catch will be yet another "Centennial First", one of the many new records being established as the result of the special focussing of attention on the vast wealth of nature so lavishly bestowed, and hitherto unrecognized, and unappreciated) across the Northern third of Canada, by Centennial.



SPECIAL THANKS

The Sir Alexander Canoe Race teams met with every assistance, in most cases, at every place they visited en route between Fort Providence and Inuvik. However, certain individuals were outstanding in their assistance and hospitality and it was felt their names should at least be mentioned here. They include: FORT PROVIDENCE: Mr. R. McKinnon; FORT SIMPSON: Mr. Buskey; WRIGLEY: Mr. Menard; FORT NORMAN: Mr. Bob McArthur, Mr. Paul Baton; NORMAN WELLS: Mr. Ron Slemko; FORT GOOD HOPE: Mrs. Pat Sims and her helper, Kathy; ARCTIC RED RIVER: Mrs. Nap Norbert & Father Colas, O.M.I.; FORT MCPHERSON: Mr. Neil Colin, & Mr. Vittreuka; AKLAVIK: Mrs. Sarah Gardland; INUVIK: Nellie Cournouea.

The Great Canoe Race

THE WINNER: FORT MCPHERSON

CENTENNIAL VOYAGEURS

NAMES AND AGES OF PADDLERS IN SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

AKLAVIK RACE

Tom Ross	43
Billy Arey	26
Frank Edwards	24
Abraham Peterson	30
Billy Harris	21
Jackie Storr	23
Jimmy Dick	25

ALBERTA

George Ennis	35
Lance Mayer	
Ken Plews	
Bob Poluck	
Bob Ridley	
Dave Maclure	

DETAH (YELLOWKNIFE BAY)

Frank Drygeese	22
Noel Crookedhand	40
Alfred Baillargeon	34
Mike Crapeau	27
Mike List	25
Jonas Noel	31
Jonas Crapeau	24

FORT GOOD HOPE

Charley Barnaby	37
Gabe Kochon	49
Alfred Orlieas	28
Johnas Manuel	23
Peter Mountain	26
Joseph Orlieas	30
Edward Kelly	33
Charley Landry	27

Fort McPherson

Philip Blake	29
Woody Elias	33
Joe Vittrewka	22
Fred Vittrewka	26
Joe Jerome	32
Joe Kay	28
John Itsi	37

FORT PROVIDENCE

Jim Thom	22
Archie Landry	29
Dan Minoza	25
Leon Sanderson	29
Fred Punch	37
James Ellezy	27

INUVIK

Frank Stefansson	28
Noel Stewart	23
Hugh Rogers	35
Ron Lalonde	33
Teddy Rogers	25
John Allen	23
Hank Rogers	18

FINAL STANDING AND OVERALL TIME

1. Fort McPherson	157 Hrs. 3 Min. 34 Sec.	6. Yukon	160	10	57
2. Aklavik	157 14 17	7. Fort Good Hope	161	00	20
3. Inuvik	158 35 58	8. Yellowknife Detah	161	13	49
4. Fort Providence	159 04 03	9. Yellowknife	166	38	03
5. Alberta	159 58 44	10. Arctic Red River	N/A		

FINAL RESULTS OF CANOE RACE

No one was really surprised when the announcement was made that the doughty, tough Fort Macpherson team proved the winner of the Sir Alexander Mackenzie Canoe Race which will probably go down in history as the World's Longest (and toughest) such athletic undertaking.

Aklavik Won Final Sprint

According to Mike Yip of Inuvik, no one was disappointed as Aklavik, followed closely by Fort MacPherson, charged through the brush from Big Lake, directly across from most of the spectators, in an exciting sprint for First Place laurels in the final brigade (Aklavik to Inuvik) of the 1,126-mile Centennial event. Aklavik finished first in 9 hr 54 min. 38.7 seconds, with McPherson only 26.1 seconds behind. McPherson thus managed to hold on to the first place for the entire race which it had held ever since the early stages, many weary days earlier. Inuvik was third in the overall tally, as well as third in the final Brigade with time of 10 hr. 27 min. 5.2 sec.

Knew The Land Well

Largely responsible for the greater success of the Delta teams was their knowledge of the old dog team route; by portaging at strategic spots, these teams managed to increase their leads considerably over the others.

Victory Banquet

The dramatic and mammoth re-enactment of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 1789 exploits was properly celebrated at a Voyageur's Banquet and dance in the Inuvik Family Hall, when each participant received an engraved plaque commemorating his achievement, as did each team. The cheques for the Prize Money was also awarded at the banquet.

CANOE TEAMS' "ROLL CALL"

YELLOWKNIFE

Bill Farley	33
Neil Slade	22
Daryl Slade	18
Paul Roy	32
Joe Roy	30
Walter Edgi	20

YUKON

Hans Algotsson	20
Martyn Williams	23
Harry Atkinson	18
Bob Shaw	28
Warner Meyer	27
Roger McDonnell	28

CANADIAN MIME THEATRE

niagara-on-the-lake

The magic of mime in the Territories came into being September 9 when the Canadian Mime Theatre opened in Frobisher Bay for the first of fifteen performances in the north.

The company, seven in number, succeeded admirably in presenting delighted audiences from Frobisher to Aklavik with a solid hour of pleasure.

Harro Maschow's impersonation of a super-efficient traffic cop was an appropriate opener for the show and his smoothly changing imitations of animals - from elephant to ape to ostrich to kangaroo to chimpanzee - was a delight that thrilled everyone from kindergarten up.

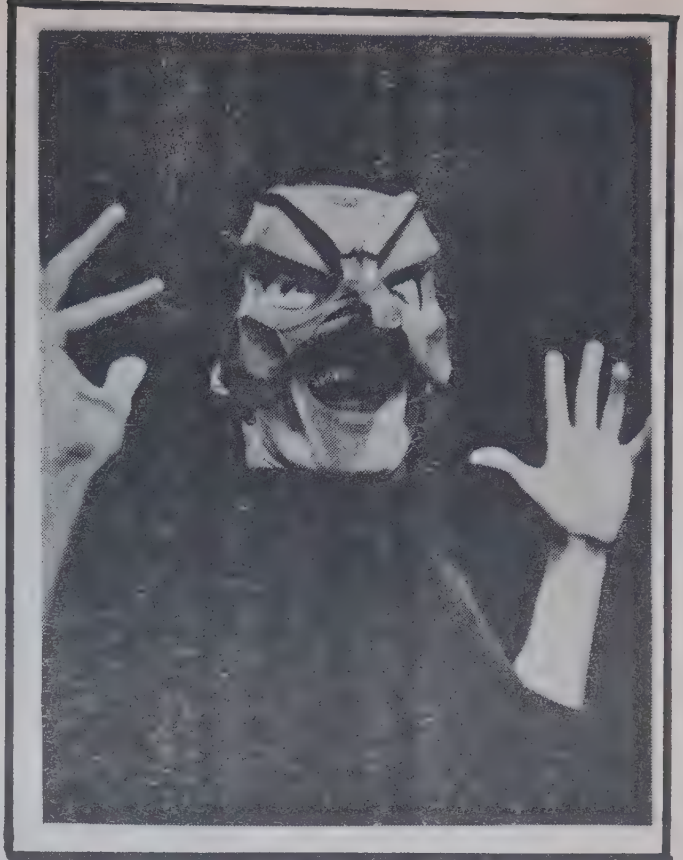
Among the most impressive of the routines presented by the company were done by the director, Adrian Pecknold. Pecknold displayed a superb sensitivity in his renditions of "Don't Pick the Flowers," "The Red Balloon" and "Final Hour".

"Don't Pick the Flowers", done in white-face, is the story of a guileless young man who joyfully begins picking flowers. He then notices the "Don't Pick" sign and tries to stick the flowers back into the ground.

He can't resist trying the "She-loves-me, she-loves-me-not" routine with petals. He wins and imagines himself kissing the hand of a lady. He tries again - and

loses. Dejected, he attempts a variety of suicides - poison, knife, and rope, but botches them all. Finally, he accidentally falls on the knife. Perplexed, he reaches toward the sign in his dying moments.

The Canadian Mime Theatre Tour was a Centennial gift to the Northwest Territories from the Canada Council. It played in Frobisher Bay, Coral Harbour, Baker Lake, Yellowknife, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Fort Smith, Pine Point and Hay River.



The renowned Hay River Choir singing in Petitot Park for the Royal Party during the Royal Tour's visit to Yellowknife in July. (The Choir is wearing only the outer shells of their parkas, managing to look cool despite the Summer heat.)



CENTENNIAL CANOE RACE

Story By JIM GREEN

A DAY IN THE LIFE

STORY

BY

JIM
GREEN



THE SIR ALEXANDER... MACKENZIE CANOE RACE

"The Toughest Race in The World"

Chop wood for ten hours at a stretch and you might have some idea of what it was like. Row a dory across the English Channel in choppy waters and you'll have a pretty good idea. Sit in a 22-foot canoe with five other guys and paddle 120 backbreaking miles in one day, and you'll know something of what it was like.

It was tough!

Two straight days of rain; paddle both days. A twenty mile per hour wind in your face and four foot waves. Clothes soaked in muddy Mackenzie River water; shiver a lot, and bend your back into that paddle.

It was like that.

Crawl out of a wet sleeping bag in a sodden tent. It's still raining. Muscles are stiff; there is a tight, cold, iron band between your shoulder blades and nobody can find the coffee.

LIMP TO YOUR CANOE

Eat three almost boiled eggs, two slices of bread soaked in syrup, a can of apricots and half a ring of salami. Grab a paddle, your life belt, and a gallon of juice and limp to your canoe.

In the canoe it hurts to sit. In ten hours paddling yesterday you slid your backside 7,200 feet left and right across the seat. Your hands are stiff and already cold. Your shoulders won't loosen up. It's 97 miles down-river to the next campsite and your soggy bed. You bend into the paddle.

Some days are like that.

Other days the sun shone, the wind didn't blow, and the river was running at six m.p.h. On a few of the days the paddlers got to sleep in till 7:00 a.m. Sometimes breakfast was bacon and eggs, coffee and toast. But always, the river was there, right beside the camp, and paddling is hard work on the most serene of summer days

Let's say you're a paddler on the Sir Alexander MacKenzie Canoe Race. Pick a day, say July 22.

You've been sleeping with 50 others on the floor of the Hostel at Fort Good Hope. You get up at 7:00 a.m. The Alberta Canoe Team has cooked breakfast of flapjacks, ham and coffee.

By 9:00 a.m. you're in the canoe and paddling downstream. Everybody knows the race is behind schedule and that a day must be made up. It'll be a hard day, but the sun is out, the wind isn't bad and the current is fair.

You know there'll be a break in the grind as the Arctic Circle is only 25 miles away and some sort of a ceremony is to take place.

As you stroke down-stream past Manitou Island you think how good the drum dance was last night, and hope you get some sleep soon.

Everything is pretty well back to normal 25 miles later. You're soaked, your chapped hands are raw, your stiff back is just cramped. Just past the mouth of the Loon River is a little island on the Arctic Circle. You get to rest there.

WINE - AND RUM TOO

When you pull up to the island an Otter from Inuvik is there with the Regional Director and some other people and a whole lot of food. There's a fire going with river mud coffee on. There's dry fish, muktuk, salami, bread and glory be, some cases of wine. The wine goes first.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

THE WORLD'S LONGEST, TOUGHEST

Story by JIM GREEN

Then there's a ceremonial flag raising and a crossing the Circle thing which everyone likes because a shot of rum goes along with it. Everyone was ordered to wear life belts for the next 30 miles.

It was a good break. Then back into the old canoe which doesn't seem so bad for awhile. Just for awhile. Later the wind gets up. You just lean into paddle, hour after hour.

Fifty miles down and there's another stop. Two pails of boiling coffee. You gulp down a tin of raspberries, one tin of turkey stew, six slices of bread, half a dry fish and three cups of coffee, and push the canoe out into the river again.

Paddle, change sides, "one, two, three - Hup" and six paddles flash overhead and knife the water on the opposite side of the canoe.

ENDLESS PADDLING

Paddle, change sides, paddle. You pass the mouths of the Ontaratu River, the Gossage River and Little Chicago. The wind gets up after Little Chicago and there are thousands of trees and logs in the water. You just keep paddling. The waves flash over the sides of the canoe and your mind is confused.

Later there's another stop for food. You're so tired it doesn't matter much. Almost without being aware of the rest you're back in the canoe, wet again, cold again, wondering again and paddling. Your arms just seem to keep moving. It's all automatic.

NO TENTS GO UP

Hours later: it's 4:00 am. You spot the fire. It's Thunder River, 125 miles from Fort Good Hope. You pull the canoe up on the beach and crowd around the fire to get warm. Ten gallons of stew are bubbling away; soon it has all been eaten. No tents go up. Everybody is too tired and just flops down on their sleeping bag under clear skies.

It's been a Helluva day.

That was one day, out of 17, of the canoe race to Inuvik.

In addition to the daily brigade days, and the lap races, there were sprint races in various communities along the way.

From the outset of the race the Fort McPherson team was the obvious contender for first place. By the time it reached Aklavik it was a certainty. This team won all the sprint races but one and came second in that. Aklavik was pulling a strong second with one first and four seconds.

Fort McPherson was the winner of the race, reaching Inuvik from Fort Providence in a total of 157 hours, 3 minutes and 10 seconds; Aklavik was second with 157 hours, 14 minutes and 19 seconds. They were followed in place of finishing by Inuvik, Fort Providence, Alberta, Yukon, Fort Good Hope, Detah, and Yellowknife.

A Great Race

It was a great race, very likely the "toughest in the world". Every man who paddled it had to be tough.

Map at right shows route of world's longest and toughest canoe race, 1,200 miles down the Mackenzie River from Fort Providence to Inuvik on Beaufort Sea.

The communities along the Mackenzie River treated the paddlers royally to barbecues, dances and feasts.

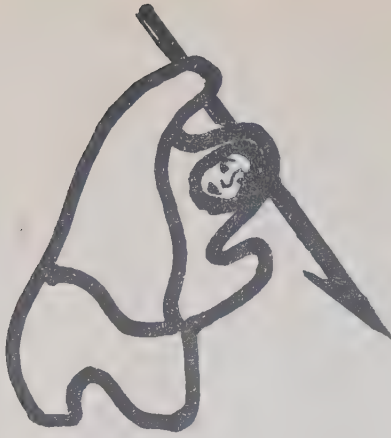
One supply boat was sunk in the Sans Sault Rapids and another blew an engine. The doctor we had along ended up paddling many days. Some days the river was so full of logs it was almost impossible to move the boats. Some days, like the day the race ended in Inuvik, were mild, windless, and agreeable.

If you've ever paddled 1,200 miles down the Mackenzie River you probably never want to do it again. But you're proud you did it.

That's what it was like.



First Northern Games



Northern Games Symbol



Alice Ekowana Winning
Blanket Toss



Double High Kick Winner,
Job Kasak, receiving award.

CENTENNIAL YEAR SEES BIRTH OF CANADA'S NORTHERN GAMES

From July 17th. to 19th., a bold experiment was taking place at Inuvik that in years to come may be considered to be of far greater importance than the accounts appearing of it in the newspapers and radio broadcasts indicated. The First Canadian Northern Winter Games, with about 175 competitors was making Northern history!

STRONG WESTERN ARCTIC PARTICIPATION EVIDENT

Wrote the Inuvik newspaper "The Drum":

"Under mostly sunny skies along with some very warm summer temperatures, about 175 competitors gathered. Nearly 140 of them were from the lower Mackenzie communities of Aklavik, A. Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope and Fort McPherson, the coastal settlements of Coppermine, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and Tuktoyaktuk, Point Barrow in Alaska and the Yukon communities of Dawson City and Old Crow.

DISCOURAGING AT FIRST

"Planners of the Games were discouraged when the N.W.T. Council approved a Centennial budget in the fall of 1969 which included not a penny for Northern Games. With the feeling growing that the Arctic Winter Games were to have an over-emphasis on southern-type sports, the climate was right in January for the Council to appropriate funds for a grant to the Northern Games project.

ALL SYSTEMS GO

All systems were "GO". Over 20 Delta residents were enthusiastically received as they put on a display of traditional games and dances on the first day of the Winter Games at Yellowknife in March.

With this encouragement, the main task was to try to "get the message" to as many northern communities as possible as to what Northern Games was all about.

SHARING CENTENNIAL FUN

"Share the fun of Centennial" was part of the theme. Let's get acquainted. Emphasis was to be on the participants rather than on spectators. People would be encouraged to "do their own thing", if and when they felt like it. The competitive aspect was not going to be the be-all and end-all. No one was to go home dejected because he had not won an event or received an award. How does one go about having fresh seals and muskrats in Inuvik in the middle of July? Where does one feed and accommodate a couple of hundred visitors from out of town? PA systems, frying pans, rat stretchers, souvenir programs, & publicity...where to begin? Suppose it rained all weekend?

MORE PROBLEMS!

"Suppose it rained all weekend? How could the 3-day program be planned when not one of the organizers had any idea who, if anyone would come and, if they did what skills and displays the participants could contribute?

An advance leaflet optimistically promised visitors



s Fun, People and Excitement.

such events as blanket toss and kayak racing. Most residents of Inuvik had never seen either and did not have the necessary equipment. How could the Point Barrow people at "the top of the world" be encouraged to come to Inuvik? And if they did come, where could we find an American flag? A thousand unanswered questions!"

TOM BUTTERS SUMS UP NORTHERN GAMES

The Drum goes on to sum up the Northern Games results in Tom Butters' editorial:

"...(It was) just great to see two contestants from a dozen widely scattered northern communities, on the floor jiggling their hearts out..."



NORTHERN GAMES was people. Northern Games WAS fun. By golly, it was exciting. (P.S. Northern Games will be around long after Centennial!) What's a "Good Woman" contest? Now we all know. And it was great..."

...AND EVEN EDITH JOSIE OF OLD CROW IN THE Y.T.

"Inuvik July 17. Miss Josie arrived from Old Crow and 6 women they arrived Inuvik for Northern Games. Four people from Dawson and Mr. Rev. Snider is with them. Lots of people are gather from all over in Inuvik for the games from different place. Women arrived Inuvik from McPherson so Mary Firth she did a very best for all the games and she win for McPherson. And 6 women from Old Crow, one of them

she win, her name is Annie Yukon They had games two days and everyone of them they return home on July 20 and 21.

WINNERS AT NORTHERN GAMES

HIGH KICK- Mickey Gordon, Inuvik.
BLANKET TOSS- Alice Ekowana Point Barrow, Alaska.
ESKIMO DRUM DANCING- Peter Sovalik, Point Barrow.
INDIAN STICK GAMBLING- Gregory Shea, Ft. Good Hope.
ARM PULL- Harry Gordon and Buck Storr, Aklavik.
WRIST PULL- Fred Allen, Inuvik.
GOOD WOMAN- Mary Firth, Fort McPherson.
TRADITIONAL DRESS- Lena Pedersen, Coppermine
HANDICRAFTS- Lena Pedersen, Coppermine
SEAL SKINNING- Bertha Ruben Paulatuk
RAT SKINNING- Emma Dick, Inuvik.
DRY FISH MAKING- Sarah Ann Garland, Aklavik.
ROASTING FISH- Elizabeth Blake, Ft. McPherson
BOILING FISH- Kathleen Hansen, Aklavik.
FASTEST BANNOCK MAKING- Annie Nukon, Old Crow.
BEST BANNOCK MAKING- Alexander Elias, Sachs Harbour
JIGGING- Lena Pedersen and Richard Kaiyogana, Coppermine.
KAYAK RACE- 1st. George Kailak., and Stanley Gordon; 2nd Gerry Allen and Buck Dick; 3rd. Fred Allen & Emily Greaves, Inuvik.
DOUBLE HIGH KICK: Job Kasak of Point Barrow.

Photos on these two pages of Northern Games scenes are reprinted from The Drum. They were taken by Inuvik photographer Tom Eastwood.



Pole Bending - a seldom before seen sport



COMMUNITY CENTENNIAL GRANT PROGRAM

The response to the Community Centennial Grant Program can be seen by the accompanying list of communities whose projects and grants have already been approved. However, a number of communities have applications still pending as this is by no means the final list. The Grant deadline has been extended to September 15, 1970. The idea is to provide a financial

incentive and ranges from \$2.00 to match each dollar raised by the smaller communities, dropping to .50¢ per dollar raised by communities over 2,000 population.

ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES

The four regions of the N.W.T. have a total of 56 communities (over 100 persons per community) and the breakdown is as follows:

ows:

Inuvik Region 11 eligible, 7 approved (64%)

Fort Smith Region 23 eligible, 9 approved (40%)

Keewatin Region 9 eligible, 6 approved (67%)

Baffin Region 13 eligible, 4 received and approved (30%).

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>APPROVED GRANT</u>
Fort Franklin	Equipment for community hall	\$ 800.00
Pelly Bay	Construction of portion of community hall	\$ 380.00
Pond Inlet	Equipment for community hall	\$ 900.00
Snowdrift	Complete community hall	\$ 500.00
Fort Good Hope	Construction of Arts & Crafts Shop.	\$ 760.00
Belcher Island	Historical collection of traditional implements	\$ 480.00
Coppermine	Extension of community hall	\$ 1,430.00
Inuvik	Animal exposition, ice carnival display	\$ 1,750.00
Chesterfield Inlet	New lighting and seats for Community hall.	\$ 520.00
Pine Point	Development of Polar Lake community recreational area	\$ 1,300.00
Eskimo Point	Centennial book and Centennial Culture Board	\$ 1,200.00
Pangnirtung	Equipment for community hall extension	\$ 1,284.00
Clyde River	Movie Projector & Speaker System	\$ 590.00
Aklavik	Construction of skating rink	\$ 1,350.00
Cambridge Bay	Development playground & ball diamond	\$ 1,550.00
Tuktoyaktuk	Construction of traditional Eskimo house, etc.	\$ 1,100.00
Coral Harbour	Equipment for playground park	\$ 652.00
Holman Island	Skidoo repair shop & laundry house	\$ 500.00
Fort Smith	Centennial Youth Centre	\$ 2,000.00
Baker Lake	Integration & centralization of community sports and entertainment facilities	\$ 1,418.00
Repulse Bay	Equipment for Eskimo cultural tape centre	\$ 660.00
Hay River	Centennial record album	\$ 1,500.00
Ft. McPherson	Equipment for community centre	\$ 1,676.00
Sachs Harbour	Improvements to community hall	\$ 270.00
Gjoa Haven	Movie projector	\$ 486.00
Grise Fiord	Local prizes	\$ 206.00
Norman Wells	Campsite - Jackfish Lake, Skating Rink	\$ 800.00
Fort Rae	Addition of facilities to Community Hall.	\$ 1,970.00
Resolute Bay	Building of styrofoam igloo, furniture for Community Hall.	\$ 1,000.00
Fort Simpson	Renovation of a building to be used as a Library and Museum	\$ 1,500.00
Frobisher Bay	Completion of tennis court and construction of ball park bleachers.	\$ 1,250.00
TOTAL		<u>\$ 31,782.00</u>

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